

revenue only and everybody shall pay it except the manufacturers.

The democratic party can not survive or surrender on this question. It boasts a long and glorious history from Jefferson's first administration at the beginning of the last century, the democratic party has done vallant service in defense of the peoples' rights. Though it may have erred and though it has erred, it has atoned for its errors in punishment as great as it is required. The past, with its mistakes, is glorious still and let us make the future more glorious yet. Let us not be persuaded by a promise of power nor yet deterred by the threat of defeat from espousing the cause of the millions who toll against those who enjoy the fruits of that honest toil. Let us here, let us everywhere, teach justice against wealth. Let us not inspire labor with the hate of capital, but let us teach that capital is its best tool, and let us teach capital that without labor it were a worthless instrument. Let us teach the rich and poor to love each other by teaching each to do the other justice. Let us frown down the monopolist's greed and let us forever destroy the socialist's mad dreams. Let us teach the American people that every man shall have all that he can honestly earn, diminished only by his fair contribution toward the government's support, but let us teach the rich and powerful that it breeds the spirit of anarchy in the bosom of the poor that their loss further makes the rich man richer and increases the poor man's burden.

## North Pole Literature

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, north pole explorer, arrived at New York September 22, and was given a boisterous welcome. An Associated Press dispatch refers to an interview with Dr. Cook in this way:

One of the more important questions put to Dr. Cook during the interview was:

"In your original narrative as published in the New York Herald, you said: 'The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Our observation on April 6 placed the camp in latitude 86.36, longitude 94.2.' The astronomers say that in the latitude you mention the midnight sun would have been visible on April 11. If you saw it for the first time on April 7, you must have been 550 miles from the pole instead of 234 as you supposed. Therefore to have reached the pole on April 21, you would have had to travel thirty-nine miles daily. What is your explanation of the apparent discrepancy?"

"In the first place that indicates the point I have taken; that nobody can pronounce judgment on a matter of this kind until they get the complete record. The northern horizon at midnight had been so obscure that we could not tell whether the sun was below the horizon or above it. We were not making observations at midnight. Therefore this statement is based on the fact that we have said that it was possible to see the sun on midnight of that day. I have not looked through the Herald's story as it has been written out in full. My impression is that we were absolutely unable to see the sun the midnight before that. The horizon was obscured."

The Lincoln (Neb.) Journal gives an interesting description of the polar regions, as the two explorers found them, in this way:

### WHAT DR. COOK SAYS

At the Pole—What a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages! An endless field of purple snows. No life. No land. No spot to relieve the monotony of frost. We were the only pulsating creatures in a dead world of ice.

On the Way Up—Beyond the eighty-sixth parallel the ice fields became more extensive and heavier, the crevices fewer and less troublesome, with little or no crushed ice thrown up as barriers. From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth, much to our surprise, was the indication of land ice. For two days we traveled over ice which resembled a glacial surface. The usual sea ice lines of demarkation were absent and there were no hummocks or deep crevices. There was, however, no perceptible elevation and no positive sign of land or sea. At latitude 88 deg. 21 min.—We were now less than 100 miles from the pole. The pack was here more active, but the temperature remained below 40, cementing together quickly the new crevices. Further north.—The ice steadily improved.

Return Journey—With fair weather, good ice and the inspiration of the home run long distances were at first quickly covered. Below the

eighty-seventh parallel the character of the ice changed very much, and it became evident that the season was advancing rapidly.

"Hard Tack"—Much of our hard work was lost in circuitous twists around troublesome pressure lines and high, irregular fields of very old ice.

Curious Atmospheric Effects.—When the sun was low the eye ran over the moving plains of colors to dancing horizons. The mirages turned things topsy-turvy. Inverted mountains and queer objects ever rose and fell in shrouds of mystery, but all this was due to the atmospheric magic of the midnight sun.

Game Procured.—In this march (i. e. over Ellesmereland), were procured 101 musk oxen, seven bears and 335 hare. We found ourselves far down in Crown Prince Gustav Sea with open water and impossible small ice as a barrier between us and Helberg Island. In the next few days bears came along as life savers. Cape Sparbo was picked as a likely place to find life. Game was located with the bow and arrow, the line, the lance and the knife. The musk ox, bear and wolves yielded meat, skins and fat.

### WHAT MR. PEARY SAYS

At the Pole.—It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said when turning back, \* \* \* "It is just like every day." Five miles from the pole \* \* \* all my wire, 1,500 fathoms, was sent down, but there was no bottom.

On the Way Up.—Eighty-eighth to eighty-ninth parallel. The going was the best and most equable of any I had had yet. The flocs were large and old, hard and clear, and were surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous. The surface, except as interrupted by infrequent ridges, was as level as the glacial fringe from Hecla to Columbia, and harder. Eighty-ninth parallel to pole. It was like the great interior ice cap of Greenland. In twelve hours we made forty-miles. There was no sign of a lead in the march.

Return Journey—We would try to double march on the return. As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on our homeward journey five outward marches in three return marches. Just above the eighty-seventh parallel was a region some fifty miles wide which caused me considerable uneasiness. Twelve hours of strong easterly, westerly or northerly wind would make this region an open sea.

"Easy Going."—Some of the pressure ridges were almost stupendous. The biggest of them, however, were easily negotiated, either through some crevice or up some huge brink.

Curious Atmospheric Effects.—For the first time since leaving land we experienced that condition frequent over these ice fields of a hazy atmosphere, in which the light is equal everywhere. All relief is destroyed and it is impossible to see any distance.

Game Procured.—At winter quarters, Hubbardville, on shores of Arctic Ocean. Hunting parties were sent out on September 10 and a bear was brought in on the 12th and some deer a day or two later. On October 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos \* \* \* and returned to the ship in seven days with fifteen musk oxen, a bear and a deer. Later in October I repeated the trip, obtaining five musk oxen, and hunting parties secured some forty deer.

Dr. Cook was given a banquet by the Arctic Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria. Admiral Schley presided at the banquet. In introducing Dr. Cook, Rear Admiral Schley said:

"Like all who have achieved similar success in other fields of activity, Dr. Cook is challenged by envy, which often proceeds from disappointment. But to all fair and just minded people there is only regret that there should be raised any issue over an achievement that was fully enough glory for both. Our guest's splendid behavior under those trying circumstances has attracted the commendation of his countrymen and has added innumerable hosts to his friendship. I believe, as the president of the Arctic Club of America, upon their statements, that both Mr. Peary and Dr. Cook reached the pole. I hail their chivalrous and persistent courage. I believe further, that these two gentlemen reached the pole because men who are willing to make those sacrifices in a region of such trying and dangerous condition, and such constant peril are made of material that does not bleach out in the wash. All honor to them."

When Dr. Cook came to speak the entire assemblage leaped to its feet with him and cheering continued for a full minute. In his address Dr. Cook said:

"Now, gentlemen, about the pole. We arrived April 21, 1908. We discovered new land along the 102nd meridian between the eighty-

fourth and the eighty-fifth parallel. Beyond this there was absolutely no life. The ice was in large, heavy fields, with few pressure lines. The drift was south of east, the wind was south of west. Clear weather gave good regular observations nearly every day. These observations combined with those at the pole on the 21st and 22d of April, are sufficient to guarantee our claim. When taken in connection with the general record, you do not require this. I can not sit down without acknowledging to you and to the living Arctic explorers my debt of gratitude for their valuable assistance. The report of this polar success has come with a sudden force, but in the present enthusiasm we must not forget the fathers of art of polar travel. There is glory enough for all. There is enough to go to the graves of the dead, and to the heads of the living. Many are here tonight. The names are too numerous to mention. Special mention for honors must be made to Melville, Peary, Nansen, Sverdrup, and Amundsen, and a number of English and other explorers."

Commander Peary arrived at Portland, Me., his old home, and was given an ovation by his old neighbors.

### THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

The Commoner is glad to commend nearly all of the platform adopted by the Democratic League of New York a few days ago. The following planks are genuinely democratic:

Loyal support of the federal government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers; eternal vigilance in watching and detecting and vigorous and persistent opposition to all extensions of federal power that trenches on those reserved to the states or to the people.

A tariff for revenue only; no government subsidies to political interests, directly or through protective tariff.

Equal and uniform taxation covering only the just needs of the government, economically administered.

The abandonment at the earliest moment practicable of our imperialistic venture in the Philippine islands, first safeguarding their interests by sufficient guarantees.

Steady adherence to the principle of home rule and local self-government by the state and its political sub-divisions.

Rigid economy in government expenditures. Election of United States senators by direct vote.

A constitutional amendment authorizing a federal income tax.

Enforcement of federal and state laws against criminal trusts.

The League's declaration in favor of "a tariff for revenue only," for "home rule," for "economy in government expenditures," for "the election of senators by the people," the "enforcement of the law against trusts," and the income tax amendment—all of these planks will give encouragement to the democrats of the south and west.

It is especially noteworthy and gratifying that the league endorsed the income tax. The democrats of the country will rejoice that so many of the prominent democrats of the Empire state have enlisted for the fight to secure the ratification of the income tax amendment.

The league has done well, too, in registering its protest against imperialism. A colonial policy is repugnant to the principles of a republic and our party must continue its protest until our nation returns to the paths of the fathers.

With such declarations of principle the democratic league ought to become a powerful influence for good in New York.

### REVISION FOR THE EDITORS

Under the Dingley law the rate on print paper was \$6 per ton. A Washington dispatch to the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal says that under the new law and as a result of recent treasury regulations the rate on paper coming from the province of Ontario will be \$5.75 per ton and on the print paper from Quebec something more than \$6 per ton. In one case the reduction is merely nominal while in the other an actual increase has been brought about. The Journal's dispatch adds that if, as it is likely, the maximum rate be applied against Ontario the duty on print paper from that province would be run up to \$8.50, a marked increase over the Dingley rate.

As a result of these disclosures republican papers are making vigorous complaints. Will republicans never learn that it is not possible for the consumers to obtain relief at the hands of a political party that is financed by the consumer's oppressors?